

Original Research Article

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## Ante-partum Body Condition Score and Non-genetic Factors Influencing the Post-partum Fertility in Murrah Buffaloes

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### ABSTRACT

#### Keywords

Body condition score, Pre-partum, Post-partum, reproductive traits

#### Article Info

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The present study on Murrah buffaloes was conducted at Cattle and Buffalo Farm (Livestock Production and Management Section), ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute. Reproductive data pertaining to post partum interval to estrus (PPIE), service period (SP), number of services per conception (NoS/C) and breeding efficiency (BE) were recorded and analysed to examine the effects of pre-partum body condition score, lactation order, age at calving, season of calving, body weight at calving and dry period on various reproductive traits. Age at calving, season of calving, Body weight at calving and dry period had significantly influenced the reproductive parameters like service period, post partum interval to estrus and breeding efficiency while, the factors did not show any significant effect on number of services per conception. Hence age, season and body weight at calving could be considered as indicative parameters and used as a tool to modify the management while aiming for the improvement of reproductive traits in tropics.

### Introduction

India is the first country in the world for number of buffaloes, with a population of 109.85 million contributing around 20.45% to the total livestock population in India and accounting for about 49% of total milk production in the country (BAHS 2019). Much higher production average in Indigenous buffalo (6.19 kg/day/animal) than that of indigenous cattle (3.73 kg/day/animal) with its unique feed conversion efficiency and adaptation expresses its importance as dairy

animal in the country (BAHS 2019). Additionally, buffaloes contribute significantly towards meat production, draft power, manure production and fuel. Murrah is one of the superior breeds of Indian buffaloes and are found nationwide due to their higher milk production potential coupled with adaptation to wide environmental conditions and feed conversion efficiency. Major problems of buffalo production in India include environmental stress, low animal genetic potential, questionable breeding policies, insufficient nutrient supply and

insufficient land holding for green fodder cultivation. In addition to these, high calf mortality, occurrence of diseases, delayed maturity in heifers, prevalence of non-descriptive breeds with low milk productivity and low price remuneration for milk have been threats for buffalo rearing in India (Tiwari *et al.*, 2007; Sastry, 2003). Practices of feeding, breeding, health and housing management have a great influence on buffalo performance and ultimately influence dairy farmers' economy. Among all, reproductive performance is of major concern which possibly determines all other components of income generation in any organized dairy farm. Low reproductive performance in general and, in particular, in buffaloes, remains a major global economic problem, with a higher incidence in India (Ingawale and Dhoble, 2004). Scanty information is known about the non-genetic factors which may influence the postpartum reproductive performance in Murrah buffaloes. Hence, this study aimed to examine the non-genetic determinants influencing few postpartum reproductive parameters of Murrah buffaloes considering their body condition, which could help to adopt suitable evaluation procedures for improving cyclical reproductive economic characteristics of this breed and bring about certain alterations in management with respect to the factors especially in tropical conditions.

## **Materials and Methods**

The present study on Murrah buffaloes was conducted at Cattle and Buffalo Farm (Livestock Production and Management Section), ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (Bareilly), Uttar Pradesh, India. Under the study 68 advance pregnant Murrah buffaloes were considered as per the availability from February 2019 to December 2019 and post calving reproductive data was recorded upto April 2020. The animals had

been well protected against adverse weather conditions. The buffaloes were housed in sheds provided with open paddocks. The separate open paddocks with shed under loose housing system were provided for dry, lactating and advanced pregnant buffaloes. Two months before the expected calving date, pregnant buffaloes were transferred to a single calving pen with ample space, proper ventilation and drainage facilities, feeding and watering facilities.

The nutritional requirement was met through balanced combination of green and dry fodders along with concentrate mixture supplementation. Reproductive data pertaining to post partum interval to estrus (PPIE), service period (SP), number of services per conception (NoS/C) and breeding efficiency (BE) were recorded. The conception rate (CR) was estimated by the percentage of experimental buffaloes conceived out of the total buffaloes at different time interval ( $\leq 90$  days, 91-120 days,  $\geq 120$  days) during the post partum period.

The reproductive data were grouped as per the different classes and analysed to examine the effects of pre-partum body condition score, lactation order (LO), age at calving, season of calving, body weight at calving and dry period on various reproductive traits. Data were grouped into 1(1LO), 2 (2-3LO) and 3 ( $>3$ ) lactation order classes (LOC) and 1 ( $\leq 1095$ ), 2 (1096-1460), 3 (1461-1825) and 4 ( $>1825$ ) age at calving classes (ACC). Season of calving was divided into winter (December to February), spring (March-April), summer (May-June), rainy (July to September) and autumn (October-November) classes and accordingly data were classified. The data was grouped into 1( $\leq 550$ kgs), 2(551-650kgs), 3 (651-750kgs), 4( $>750$ kgs) body weight at calving classes (BWCC) and 1( $\leq 90$ days), 2(91-120 days), 3(121-150days) and

4(>150days) dry period classes (DPC). Data were subjected to IBM SPSS statistics 22.0 software package for analysis. The effect of non-genetic factors on reproductive parameters under study was ascertained through following fixed model

$$Y_{ijklmno} = \mu + BCS_i + LO_j + ACCK_k + SOCl_l + BWC_m + DP_n + e_{ijklmno}$$

Where  $Y_{ijklmno}$  = Observation of oth animal,  $\mu$  = Overall mean,  $BCS_i$  = Fixed effect of ith BCS,  $LO_j$  = Fixed effect of jth LO,  $ACCK_k$  = Fixed effect of kth ACC,  $SOCl_l$  = Fixed effect of lth SOC,  $BWC_m$  = Fixed effect of mth BWC,  $DP_n$  = Fixed effect of nth DP,  $e_{ijklmno}$  = Random error associated with  $Y_{ijklmno}$ .

All the experiment procedures were duly approved by the Institute Animal Ethics Committee of ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute.

## Results and Discussion

Table 1 describes post-partum estrus, conception and Rate of conception in Murrah buffaloes. Among the sixty eight buffaloes calved during the entire study period, only fifty three buffaloes exhibited post partum estrus and conception was recorded in thirty three buffaloes. Overall the conception rate was estimated to be 62.26 per cent during that period of study (Table 1). It was also studied that conception rate was very low upto 90 days post partum period and gradually increased. Similar work was published by Mouffolk *et al.*, (2011) (Table 2)

### Effect of pre-partum body condition score

It was observed during the post partum period that fewer services per conception (NoS/C), early SP and PPIE were achieved in buffaloes having  $\leq 3.5$  pre-partum BCS. The overall

mean value of NoS/C was similar to the findings of Boopathi *et al.*, (2019). However non-significant differences existed between classes among the parameters and the results were in agreement with Jilek *et al.*, (2008) who inferred that BCS recorded after calving has effect on reproductive indicators but not pre-partum BCS. Stefanska *et al.*, (2016) and Godara *et al.*, (2017) also found that BCS at calving did not significantly affect the reproductive parameters.

Bayram *et al.*, (2012) has found significant effect of BCS at calving on reproductive parameters and reported service period of cows with  $< 3.0$  BCS at calving was longer and also services per conception was lower than in cows with higher BCS at calving. This indicates the body condition of the animal at calving highly influences the parameters under study. Kumar *et al.*, (2018) reported that Frieswal cows with  $> 3.5$  BCS exhibited higher service period because of higher fat deposition that reduces the reproductive efficiency.

### Effect of Lactation Order

It was observed that LO did not show significant effect on reproductive traits of buffaloes under study and the present result was in conformity with the reports of Zadeh and Akbarian (2015). However service period and PPIE was lower for buffaloes belonging to second and third lactation. Buffaloes in their first LO had the longest PPIE which decreased as the buffaloes got older. Messine *et al.*, (2007) reported that young animals tend to have the longest open days, as the conditions are sub-optimal for fertility.

Therefore primiparous animals are more at risk of not conceiving than multiparous. Similarly Ramadan *et al.*, (2018) also did not find any significant effect of parity/lactation order on PPIE of Egyptian buffaloes, while

significant effect was observed on NoS/c and reported that NoS/C was lower as the parity increased (8th parity). Jamuna *et al.*, (2015) found lower service period and days to first service in second and third parity in Murrah buffaloes which was similar in the present study. The mean service period and number of services per conception in first lactation buffaloes were found to be 153.64 days and 1.29, respectively which was similar to Patil *et al.*, (2012).

**Effect of age at calving**

Service period and breeding efficiency of buffaloes were significantly influenced by age at calving in the present study. Service period was found to be shorter in buffaloes with age at calving  $\leq 1095$  days and also BE was found to be highest in the same class of buffaloes. Literature regarding effect of age at calving on reproductive parameters in buffaloes was not available.

**Table.1** Reproductive parameters during post-partum days

Post Partum Days	% of buffaloes exhibiting postpartum estrus	% of buffaloes conceived	CR %
$\leq 90$ d	30.88 (21)	13.24 (9)	42.86
91-120 d	14.71 (10)	10.29 (7)	70.00
$\geq 121$ d	32.35 (22)	25.00 (17)	77.27
<b>Overall</b>	77.94 (53)	48.52(33)	62.26

CR: Conception rate

**Table.2** Factors influencing reproductive traits in Murrah buffaloes

Particulars	NoS/C	SP (days)	PPIE (days)	BE (%)	CR(%)
<b>Overall mean</b>	1.48±0.12	145.73±13.64	125.64±9.65	84.45±1.81	62.26
	(33)	(33)	(53)	(47)	
<b>Pre-calving BCS</b>	NS	NS	NS	NS	
<b>1(<math>\leq 3.5</math>)</b>	1.43±0.13	145.1±17.98	121.09±11.16	83.46±2.15	61.76
	(21)	(21)	(34)	(31)	
<b>2(&gt;3.5)</b>	1.58±0.26	146.83±21.43	133.79±18.32	86.37±3.34	63.11
	(12)	(12)	(19)	(16)	
<b>Lactation Order</b>	NS	NS	NS	NS	
<b>1LO</b>	1.29±0.12	153.64±21.39	153.76±20.69	-	82.35
	(14)	(14)	(17)		
<b>2-3LO</b>	1.56±0.24	128.78±17.64	100.57±11.43	81.87±2.80	64.29
	(9)	(9)	(14)	(20)	
<b>&gt;3LO</b>	1.7±0.3	149.9±31.13	119.86±14.22	86.36±2.34	45.45
	(10)	(10)	(22)	(27)	
<b>Age at Calving</b>	NS	*	NS	**	
<b>1(<math>\leq 1095</math>days)</b>	1.12±0.12	120.75±24.3	117.44±12.44	95.16±2.65	50.00
	(8)	(8)	(16)	(11)	
<b>2(1096-1460days)</b>	1.62±0.17	152.1±17.71	129.97±15.16	85.33±1.64	68.97
	(20)	(20)	(29)	(28)	
<b>3(1461-1825days)</b>	1.33±0.33	155.67±63.65	137.6±37.35	69.89±2.36	60.00

	(3)	(3)	(5)	(6)	
<b>4(&gt;1825days)</b>	2	182.0±19.62	107.67±16.48	56.85±3.51	66.67
	(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)	
<b>Season of Calving</b>	NS	**	**	NS	
<b>1(Winter)</b>	1.5±4	267.33±22.1	201.22±29.62	79.66±3.54	66.67
	(6)	(6)	(9)	(12)	
<b>2(Spring)</b>	1.5±0.5	187.00±81	229.67±71.89	98.28	66.67
	(2)	(2)	(3)	(1)	
<b>3(Summer)</b>	1.75±0.25	180.75±9.82	149.00±10.4	71.55	80.00
	(4)	(4)	(5)	(1)	
<b>4(Rainy)</b>	1.5±0.22	107.56±9.86	101.6±8.76	85.66±2.66	80.00
	(16)	(16)	(20)	(15)	
<b>5(Autumn)</b>	1.2±0.2	77.4±5.29	86.38±5.89	86.6±3.24	31.25
	(5)	(5)	(16)	(18)	
<b>Body weight at current calving</b>	NS	*	NS	NS	
<b>1(≤550kg)</b>	1.0	93.0±2.0	81.67±11.39	75.97±2.25	66.67
	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	
<b>2(551-650kg)</b>	1.25±0.13	137.42±22.48	131.23±16.45	88.45±2.59	54.55
	(12)	(12)	(22)	(17)	
<b>3(651-750kg)</b>	1.62±0.22	148.81±21.45	120.39±14.72	81.62±2.72	69.57
	(16)	(16)	(23)	(23)	
<b>4(&gt;750kg)</b>	2.0±0.11	197.67±27.97	151.6±23.18	90.13±7.69	60.00
	(3)	(3)	(5)	(4)	
<b>Overall mean</b>	1.63±0.19	139.89±18.08	112.36±9.78	84.46±1.81	
	(19)	(19)	(36)	(47)	
<b>Dry period</b>	NS	NS	NS	**	
<b>1(≤90days)</b>	1.5±0.5	124.33±36.32	105.2±22.6	96.56±2.58	40.00
	(2)	(2)	(5)	(6)	
<b>2(91-120days)</b>	1.88±0.35	140.75±27.57	113.91±18.66	93.92±1.07	72.73
	(8)	(8)	(11)	(12)	
<b>3(121-150days)</b>	1.33±0.21	128±23.65	100.56±16.48	82.63±1.85	66.67
	(6)	(6)	(9)	(13)	
<b>4(&gt;150days)</b>	1.67±0.67	195.5±135.5	123.73±21.19	74.3±3.27	27.27
	(3)	(3)	(11)	(16)	

\*\*: $P \leq 0.01$ ; \*: $P \leq 0.05$  and NS: Non-significant

Figures given in the parenthesis indicate number of animals

NoS/C- No. of services per conception, SP-post partum service period, PPIE: Post partum interval to estrus, BE: Breeding efficiency, CR: Conception rate

### Effect of season of calving

The effect of season of calving on reproductive traits revealed a highly significant ( $P \leq 0.01$ ) influence on service

period and PPIE, where in it may be seen that ideal shorter SP (77.4±5.29 days) and PPIE (86.38±5.89 days) was in autumn calved buffaloes and highest in winter calved. It was studied that only five buffaloes conceived lout

of 16 autumn calved buffaloes that showed first sign of heat and NoS/C was also lower in the same class though the effect was non-significant. Whereas, 20 buffaloes that calved during the rains exhibited heat in 101.6 days and 16 conceived with a mean of 107.56 days of service period. Hence better conception rate was achieved in buffaloes that calved during rainy season. Climate after the rains was conducive and there was abundant availability of good quality fodders. Jamuna *et al.*, (2015) reported significant effect on SP and days to first service and also observed longer service period in winter calved buffaloes followed by summer and autumn calved and findings were similar to the present study. On the contrary, Ramadan *et al.*, (2018) observed better reproductive performance in winter calved Egyptian buffaloes.

### **Effect of body weight at calving**

Body weight at calving influenced service period significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) and it was clear that lighter the animal shorter were the interval to estrus and service period. While non-significant differences were found among other reproductive parameters. However the buffaloes belonging to  $\leq 550$  kg body weight had a comparatively better reproductive performance. Roche *et al.*, (2007) reported that body weight change at calving had significant effect on reproductive traits of dairy cattle.

### **Effect of dry period**

Breeding efficiency of buffaloes was significantly influenced by the dry period days and the other parameters also showed non-significant variation. Generally dry period is considered to be very important trait for the animal to recoup its condition during peripartum period. It was observed that as the dry period was shortened the buffaloes exhibited better reproductive parameters.

Grummer *et al.*, (2007) has published a report that states shortening the dry period would improve the reproductive efficiency in dairy animals. While, Van Kneegsel *et al.*, (2013) has reported that omission or shortening of the dry period did not change the fertility parameters during the next lactation.

In conclusion, the age at calving, season of calving, Body weight at calving and dry period had significantly influenced the reproductive parameters like service period, post partum interval to estrus and breeding efficiency while, did not show any effect on number of services per conception. Hence age, season and body weight at calving could be considered as indicative parameters and used as a tool to modify the management while planning for the improvement of reproductive traits. These traits indicate the health and efficiency of dairy animals. Similarly changes in BCS at calving may be considered while modifying feeding and breeding strategies for better performance in buffaloes.

### **Disclosure statement**

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

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